

Fair and warmer tonight
and tomorrow.

The Washington Times

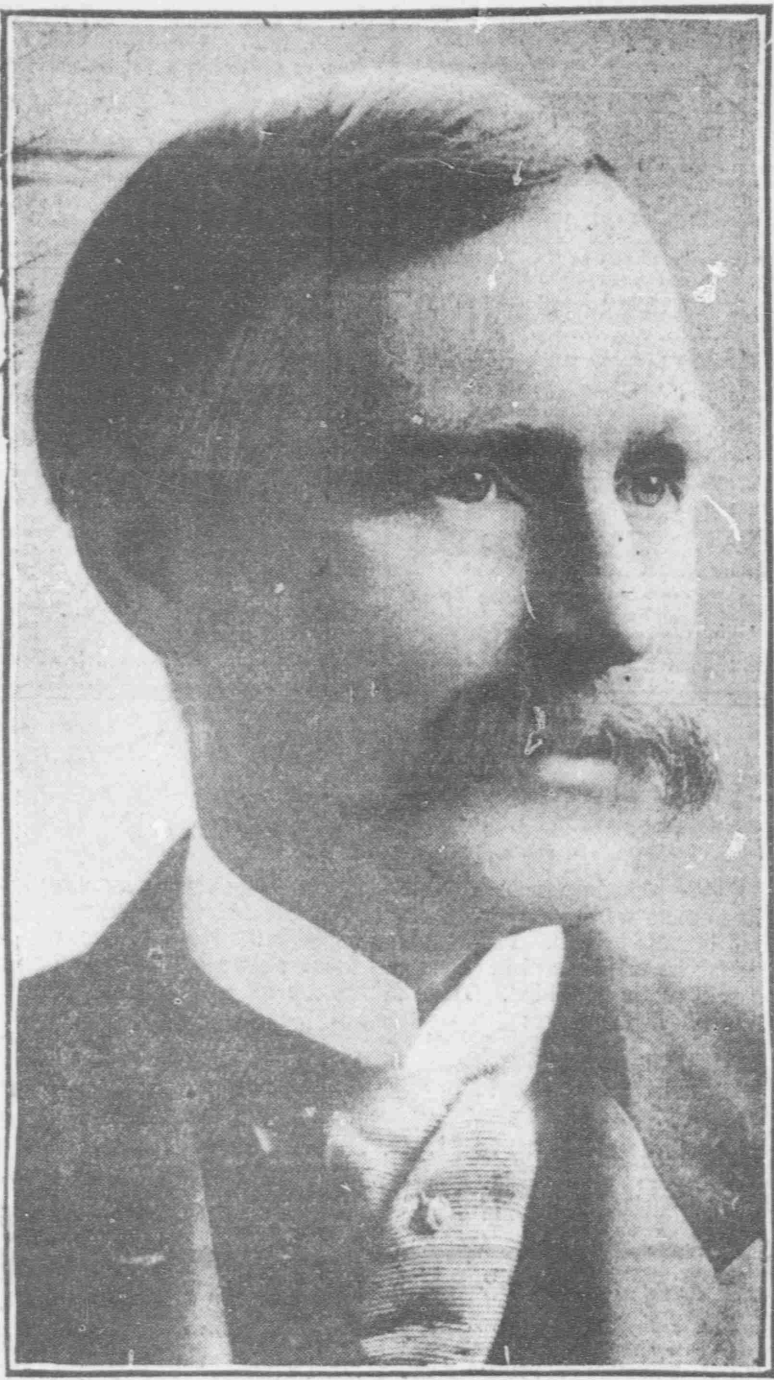
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Mining Bureau Urgent Need To Save Waste of Country, Says Colorado Millionaire



THOMAS F. WALSH,
Colorado Copper King, Who Urges Establishment by the Government of a
Bureau of Mines to Study the Minerals of the Country.

Thomas F. Walsh Tells of Unaided Develop- ment of Nation's Min- eral Industry.

Believes Radium and Val- uable Ores Abound in the Fields of Country.

Deplored the appalling loss of life in the mines of the United States every year, and confident that radium is to be found in workable quantities in the mineral fields of the West, Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado copper king and multi-millionaire, is as enthusiastic over the proposed establishment of a bureau of mining as a child with its first toy.

Mr. Walsh is independently wealthy, and his interest in the proposed bureau is purely altruistic. It is known that Mr. Walsh would build and establish the bureau out of his own pocket, were it not for the fact that he believes the subject entirely too large and broad in its scope for any State or individual to handle.

Several days ago Mr. Walsh appeared before the House Committee on Mines and Mining, and urged the establishment of the bureau. Yesterday he was most enthusiastic over the project, and a talk with him developed that he had made the closest and deepest study of the subject.

Radio-Activity Found.
Mr. Walsh recently gathered up several pieces of ore from one of his mines and sent them to Germany to be assayed. He was overjoyed when he received word from the mineralogists that the ore contained as much radium as the zinc blende of Bohemia, from which practically all radio-active metals now comes. Mr. Walsh laments the fact that there is no bureau or laboratory in the United States for testing ores. He believes that the little that Americans know of radium should spur them on investigation ought to be directed by the National Government.

DEAD GIRL WAKES, BUT TO DIE AGAIN

French Author Tells of Won- derful Operation in Paris.

PARIS, March 26.—The prominence of M. de Larmand, a member of the French Author's Society, is responsible for the general discussion of a weird story he gives to the Paris press. M. de Larmand asserts that three doctors of his acquaintance—doctors whose names, he says, are famous in the scientific world and whose veracity can in no way be questioned—succeeded in bringing to life the body of a dead girl by means of electricity and acids.

The girl died in a hospital, and had been pronounced dead three hours before the doctors began working. They electrified the corpse, kneaded it in tepid water, burnt it with sulphuric acid, brought it to a semblance of life and made it speak. According to M. de Larmand, this is what the dead girl said:
"I fell asleep in the hospital after the priest had given me absolution. Gradually I seemed to waken slightly and I felt icy cold. I heard sounds of a distant organ. Then, with a sharp break, my mind left my body altogether. It seemed monsters were fighting for possession of it. I cannot explain what I mean at all."
The girl became hysterical. The doctors gave her morphine to quiet her. Then she died again.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

An area of low pressure is central this morning over Lake Michigan. A strong area of high pressure off the middle Atlantic coast, however, appears to control the situation. A second high, attended by unseasonably low temperatures, below zero in Montana and North Dakota, is moving southeastward over the Missouri Valley.
No rain of consequence has fallen in any part of the country, except in the Pacific coast States. Very sharp temperature changes have been experienced—20 to 40 degrees colder in the Missouri Valley, and 20 to 30 degrees warmer in the lower Lake region.
The temperature will fall in the West tonight, and lower temperatures are probable in the Atlantic coast States north of the Carolina Friday night or Saturday.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises..... 5:54
Sun sets..... 6:38
TIDE TABLE.
High water, day..... 2:28 a.m.

U. S. DEPOSITS DRAW INTEREST UNDER CHANGE

Aldrich Bill Amended to
Require Payment of
One Per Cent
Per Annum.

Second New Provision
Relates to Reserves
Held by Banks in the
Smaller Towns.

Important amendments to the Aldrich currency bill were agreed upon at a meeting of the Senate finance committee today. The most important of these amendments requires that national bank depositories shall pay one per cent, per annum interest on deposits of public money.

Another amendment provides that Philippine government and municipal bonds shall be acceptable as security for emergency circulation.

A third amendment is intended to modify the law regarding the reserves of banks outside of reserve and central reserve cities. It requires that four-fifths of the reserves of such banks shall be kept in their own vaults either in lawful money as now required by law, or in the form of securities named in section 2 of the Aldrich bill, such as are acceptable for emergency circulation. It is provided that not more than one-third of the reserve shall be held in such security.

Senator Allison proposed an amendment which was accepted, and which is of an administrative nature. It provides that after emergency notes have been returned to the Treasury they shall not enter into the general funds and shall be retired completely from use.

BURROWS DENIES RIGHT OF SMITH TO SENATE SEAT

Says That Maryland Man
Was Not Elected
Legally.

"I submit that his election was not in accordance with the law and the constitution of the United States, and that he is not entitled to take the oath as a member of this body."

With these words, Senator Burrows, chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, summed up in the Senate this afternoon his objection to the seating of John Walter Smith, who has just been elected Senator from the State of Maryland, to succeed the late William Pinkney Whyte. Mr. Smith, the Senator-elect, arrived in Washington, and was in the Senate chamber at the opening of the session at noon, in company with Senator Rayner.

Shortly after the opening of the session, Senator Rayner sent the credentials of Mr. Smith to the desk. The credentials of Mr. Smith show that he was elected by the Legislature of Maryland on Wednesday, March 25, to fill the unexpired part of Senator Whyte's term. As soon as the credentials were read, Senator Rayner moved that his colleague be sworn in. Senator Burrows promptly objected. He said he was constrained to oppose the administering of the oath. He did not believe that the election by the Maryland Legislature was in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Senator Burrows maintained that national legislation required that when a vacancy occurred while the Legislature was in session, the election should be held on the second Tuesday after the Legislature had organized and had notice of the vacancy.

He pointed out that the election of Mr. Smith was on Tuesday, March 17. He maintained that Tuesday, March 24, could not be reckoned as the second Tuesday after the notification of the vacancy.
According to Senator Burrows, Tuesday, March 24, would have been the second Tuesday under the meaning of the law. It was Senator Burrows' contention that inasmuch as the session of the Maryland Legislature expired by constitutional limitation on March 20, the proper course to take was for the governor to call a special session and elect a Senator.
While he did not discuss it on the floor, he holds further that if the Senator-elect, John W. Smith, is appointed by the governor under the circumstances would not be valid, and that there is no way out of a special session.
Senator Rayner followed in an elaborate argument to show that Mr. Smith was entitled to take his seat, and to have the oath administered. He held that Senator Burrows had misconstrued the section of law governing the matter of notices, and that there was no requirement that two Tuesdays should elapse before the election took place. Senator Burrows asked if there was anything in the way of calling a special session. To this Senator Rayner replied sharply:
"We do not propose to call an extra session to elect a Senator. The question is as to Mr. Smith's right to be seated."

DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL IMMINENT IN GERMAN AMBASSADOR TANGLE; OPPOSITION TO DR. HILL DENIED



AMBASSADOR CHARLEMAGNE
TOWER.
KAISER WILHELM OF GERMANY.

PITTSBURG BANK CAUSES ARRESTS

Seeks to Recover Part of
Alleged \$1,000,000
Loot.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 26.—In an effort to regain a portion of the \$1,000,000 alleged to have been lost in stock market speculation by two of its clerks, the Farmers' Deposit National Bank has caused the arrest of Henry Reiber, paying teller; John Young, auditor of the bank, and Harry Silverman, manager of the Pittsburgh office of Miller & Co., New York brokers. The charge against the three men is conspiracy to defraud the bank to the amount of \$300,000. The information, which was made before United States Commissioner W. T. Lindsay, also implicates in the conspiracy "others unknown to the deponent."

When first arrested, Reiber and Young were charged with embezzling \$85,000. It is known in financial circles, however, that the bank's losses are \$1,000,000. Reiber and Young are in jail, and Silverman is out on bail.
In the same court the bank also entered civil suit against Reiber and Young and G. L. Reiber, a brother of the defaulting paying teller, and James Kirkwood and John J. O'Leary, doing business as Kirkwood, O'Leary & Co., stock brokers, of this city. No statements were filed with the civil suits. Miller & Co. are members of the New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New Orleans Board of Trade and associate members of the Liverpool Cotton Association.
A member of the firm is authority for the statement that the transactions in which the Pittsburgh office of the company was involved were personal trans-



MRS. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,
Wife of the American Ambassador to Germany, and a Personal Friend of
the Kaiser.

Diplomatic Scandal.

Ambassador Tower's cablegram to State Department—
"Opposition to the coming of Hill. Letter on way with details."

Apparent basis for Tower's conclusion—
Jesting remark by Kaiser to American Vice Consul Cauldwell at Berlin: "Tell President Roosevelt that I am angry with him for accepting Ambassador Tower's resignation."

Official statement by German government—
"When Dr. Hill's name was first suggested the German government made inquiries concerning him, received the most favorable replies and assented to his appointment. So far as the German government is concerned the situation is unchanged. Germany has officially assented and still assents to Dr. Hill's appointment."

Berlin diplomatic gossip—
Tower, who has not resigned, but suggested some time ago a wish to retire, has changed his mind and prefers to retain his present post.

What Congress Did

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Rayner of Maryland presented the credentials of the new Senator-elect from Maryland, John Walter Smith. Senator Burrows objected to Mr. Smith's taking the oath as Senator, and he and Senator Rayner argued at length over the question whether Mr. Smith was entitled to a seat.
The Senate Finance Committee agreed on amendments to the Aldrich currency bill.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House considered the agricultural appropriation bill.
Mr. Hoall, of Texas, scored the President for interfering in the Robert N. Harper case.
The District Committee reported favorably a bill appropriating \$15,000 to make up the deficiency in the police pension fund.
Chairman Smith, of the District Committee, introduced a bill to consolidate all the justice of peace courts into a municipal court for the District of Columbia.
A resolution providing for seven Philippine cadets at West Point was favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.
A subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs acted favorably on a bill removing loss of citizenship as a penalty for desertion from the navy in time of peace.
A subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee reported to the full committee an urgent deficiency bill for \$200,000 to pay the Navy Depart-

Charlemagne Tower Re- fers All Inquirers to the Department in Washington.

Kaiser Wilhelm May Un- ravel Complications on His Return From Corfu.

BERLIN, March 26.—The tangle over Germany's "eleventh hour" objection to Dr. David Jayne Hill as successor to Charlemagne Tower as United States Ambassador to the court, has developed into a serious diplomatic scandal.
It will amount to nothing but talk, of course. The United States won't try to find out why Germany objects to Dr. Hill if Germany does not want to tell. The mere suggestion that Germany does not want him is enough. Ambassadors are never forced on any government.

Nevertheless, the talk will be—it is, in fact, already—of a rather disagreeable kind.

Some Say "Put-Up Job."
That Germany should have expressed all kinds of satisfaction with Dr. Hill when his name was first mentioned, and then objected to him at the last moment makes the thing look, it is openly declared in official circles, like a "put-up job" for which interested parties are responsible.

Diplomats here are doing a lot of wondering, one thing, whether Ambassador Tower has changed his mind about wishing to resign. But even if he has, they add, would that have served as any basis for an objection to Dr. Hill?
Reports that Germany has declared the doctor too small a man for the Berlin post may be stated on the highest authority to be untrue. Perhaps the rumor had its origin in a remark the Kaiser recently made to American Vice Consul Vauldwell, due to arrive in New York tomorrow on the steamer Pretoria.
"I want you to tell President Roosevelt," his majesty said, "that I am angry because he accepted Ambassador Tower's resignation." The Kaiser unquestionably spoke jokingly. Nevertheless, it is whispered in official circles here that his observation verged on interference with a purely American matter.

Oppose Previous Assent.

It was certainly diametrically opposed to the government's previous assent to Dr. Hill's appointment. It will be said that Wilhelm spoke privately and unofficially. This is true, but even officials under his own government hint that his recent letter to British First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, concerning England's naval estimates, was equally private and unofficial and nevertheless created an uproar of international proportions.
That his majesty's over-impetuosity had something at least to do with creating the present unpleasant incident is generally believed, and the case is pointed to as another example of the necessity for extraordinary caution in expressions of the kind from such sources.

KNICKERBOCKER REOPENS DOORS SHUT 6 MONTHS

Store of Gold More Than
Enough to Meet Small
Number of With-
drawals.

Confidence in Trust Com-
pany Shown by Pledges
of Deposits Exceed-
ing \$4,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 26.—After being closed for almost six months, the Knickerbocker Trust reopened its doors at noon to-day for the resumption of business. The vaults of the main banking offices, at 60 Broadway, and the three branches, were crammed with cash.

Every preparation had been made to pay off those depositors who wished to withdraw the 10 per cent. of their deposits, which it had been agreed upon was all they would be permitted to take out at the outset of resumption. There was more than enough ready money to meet these demands.

When the doors were opened in the main offices on Broadway, there were lodged with the directors promises of new accounts aggregating more than \$4,000,000, and it was expected that these would be opened with the trust company immediately.
One of these new accounts was said to be a trust fund of \$3,000,000. Among the other new accounts promised was one of \$500,000, another of \$300,000, six of \$100,000 each, and a number of smaller ones ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

There was little excitement and hardly a crowd of withdrawing depositors, either at the Broadway offices or at any of the three branches at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, Lenox avenue and 125th street, in Harlem, and Third avenue and 18th street, in the Bronx.

The greatest crowd was at the Fifth avenue branch, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. A number of fashionably dressed women were there, waiting for the bank to open, and shortly after noon there was a small procession of victorias and broughams driving up to the doors. These were society women who had had accounts at the Thirty-fourth street branch, and were withdrawing the 10 per cent. of their deposits.

BRYAN IS ANGRY; WAS MISQUOTED ON CORPORATIONS

When William Jennings Bryan arrived in Washington at noon to-day he was boiling over with indignation at what he declared to be a complete misrepresentation of the remarks made by him at Richmond, Va., last night. Mr. Bryan referred especially to that portion of his speech which dealt with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in connection with the Minnesota and North Carolina railroad cases.

"The language in the dispatches," said Mr. Bryan, "was twisted as badly as it is possible to twist it, and misrepresented me as completely as it is possible to misrepresent me. It purports to give what I said at Richmond regarding the Supreme Court decision, and attempts to make the language of the papers supporting predatory wealth."

"I said that these papers regarded the decision as making property more secure and rescuing vested interests from peril, as if States were less interested than the Federal Government in the protection of property and vested interests."

"I then proceeded to assert that the proper course was under National legislation, and as secure under State courts as under Federal courts. I pointed out the issues which had been obscured by the dispatches, and also the false issues which had been raised; that the question was not whether property rights should be protected, but whether corporations should be given rights superior to those of the natural man."

"A corporation organized in New Jersey can go into any other State, secure from that State the right of eminent domain, build railroads and rely on the State courts to protect it from trespass and to protect its operatives from violence. After using the State courts as far as it wishes, they can drag their litigants into the United States courts and ask the Federal courts to suspend State laws, even before these laws have been declared unconstitutional."

"I commended the position taken by the Democrats of the House as stated by Mr. Williams, that they would oppose legislation of this kind, and give time for consideration of the Clayton or some similar bill to withdraw from the circuit and district courts of the United States the power to suspend State laws, thus leaving the corporations to prosecute cases in State courts with the right of appeal to the United States court."

"I am glad to make this correction, because I am afraid that the dispatches sent out last night would go all over the country as an expression of my views, while, as a matter of fact, it is a misrepresentation of my views."

Mr. Bryan planned to spend a few minutes at the House this afternoon in conference with Democratic members. Tonight he will deliver an address under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Odd Fellows' Hall.